NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS APTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway, near Broadway, The Victims—Forty Wines. Matinee at p'clock—Victims.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 750 Brundway, Dominique, THE DESCRIPE THE AP-

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas ACADEMY OF MUSIC (THEATRE FRANCAIS), Irv-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-Puntic RE

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC .-- COLLEEN BAWN;

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREAM, SALLADS, MUSICAL GENS, &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Sallads, Musical Gens, Ac., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Sallads, Musical Gens, Ac., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Sallads, Musical Gens, Musical Gens, Musical Gens, Co., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Sallads, Musical Gens, M BALLADS, MUSICAL GENS. &C., Fifth & Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth & HUROES. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Danging, &c.—Tug New Cariner,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing-ing Dancing, Burlengues, 2c.—Ingland in 1856; or, 780 Dank Hour Burone Dawn. Matines at 2½ o'clock. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL.-GRAND CONCERT-STORM KING BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Teath street—Open every morning and atternoon,—New Contextions of Was Views and Historic Postrairs. Free to the public.

FINE ARTS INSTITUTE, 625 Broadway,—KRILOGG'S GREAT PAINTING THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS "AFTER THE

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, March 24, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan bill, defeated on the 16th inst. and reported back with amendments, passed the House yesterday in its modified form by a vote of 83 to 53. Under the provisions of this bill, as modified, the Secretary of the Treasury is restricted in his efforts to return to specie payments. He cannot retire more than ten millions of the currency during the first six months clapsing after the adoption of the bill by both Houses, and not more than four millions per month thereafter. It is esti mated that by the full exercise of this power the Secretary can retire the entire issue of greenbacks in about nine years. The bill thus premillions during the proposed recess of Congress, when its further operation may be entirely suspended by the two houses, if deemed advisable. With a view to such a purpose, perhaps, a section was introduced in the bill requiring the Secretary to make a report of his operations under this bill at the commencement of the next session. The bill as thus adopted now goes for the first time to the Senute

CONGRESS

Very flittle of importance was transacted in either house of Congress yesterday other than the passage by the House of the reconsidered Loan bill. In the Senate matters of local interest only occupied the principal part of the day's ression. An important bill to prevent smag-gling, the points of which are given elsewhere in our Congressional report, was introduced. The New Jersey contested seat then came up for debate and action, and a most exciting scene ensued. The vote was taken on the adoption of the report of the committee declaring that John P. Steckton was entitled to the seat, and stood 21 to 20, when Mr. Summer demanded that Mr. Morrill, who had paired off with an absent Senator, should vote. Mr. Morrill did so, thus making the vote a tie, when Mr. Stockton, after explaining the circumstances under which Mr. Morrill had paired off, demanded that his own name be called, and, on the clerk doing so, he voted in his own favor, thus making the vote 22 to 21. The Chair decided the vote to be legal, and thus Mr. Stockton be

In the House matters were neither so interesting nor o important. Bills were reported looking to the granting of aid to the Kansas and Neesho Valley Raitread and the establishment of a navy yard on the Rudson river, opposite Hastings, while resolutions requesting inprovements were presented and referred. A bill for the cers was reported and passed. important pension bill was reported, but no action was

taken upon it. THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Schate at Albany yesterday there were favorably reported several important bills, among which are thorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; amounting the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Petroleum Floating Stor are Company; authorizing the Comptroller of New York to raise money for the permanent improvement of the docks and slips of the city; amending the act to facilitate the u of lands for Croton Aquoduct purposes; the Brooklyn Desicioncy bill; to facilitate the construction of adout and Oswego Railroad, and incorporating the Brooklyn Ladies' College. Bills were passed incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company and the Brooklyn safe Deposit

In the Assembly the Niscora Frontier Police bill was discussed and referred to the Committee on Cities. A bill was introduced authorizing the extension of the th avenue stage route. the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the New Capitol bill without arriving at a final vote.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Again we have news of interest and importance by the latest arrival from Panama. The portion of the Scanish squadron which had been for some time cost at sea looking for the allied fort-viz; the Villa de Madrid and Blanca-had been successful in finding and to their cost, too-the object of their search in the harbor near Ancod, Island of Chiloe. The Spanish ships stood in se to shore in order to feel the depth of water, wh they were opened upon by a very heavy battery on shore, armed principally with goas recovered from the lost frigate Amazonae, and one of them was hulled seven teen times, while the other, the Blanca, received heavy abot below the water line, which had to be dare and opened fire, although at long range, upon the and expending about seven bundred shot and shell, they off, finding that the shore batteries must first silenced or crippled before they would be able to get incide at the ships there anchored. They waited off the port until the next day, hoping that the allied squadron might be in-duced to come out, but as they did not, the two Spanish ships returned to Valparaiss. It is reported that the Numancia was to leave at once for the spot, in order to correspondent at Panama gives some details of the engagement, embracing both Spanish and Chilean versions, gagement, embracing both spansor and patiently until the but for full particulars we must want patiently until the next arrival. There is no doubt that it was quite a brisk

nive, against Spain, thus completely closing every door against the Spanised along the entire west count of South America, and leaving no point between Cape Horn and the Equator where he has other than enemies.

From Peru there is nothing but the stereotyped ox pressions that she is using the nimost exertions ready for active war, and that General Prade is governing the country firmly and skilfully, and inspiring cor

From Panama, or the interior of the republic, there to not much of interest, excepting that portion of Presi-

dent Murillo's message to Congress relating to existing relations with the United States.

San Salvador has ratified the treaty with Spain. EUROPE.

We publish in our Supplement sheet a curious debate in the French Chambers on the internal affairs of the empire. The discussion turned on paragraphs six and seven of the address—the first relating to workingmen's co-operative societies, which were spoken of as most dangerous and the second referring to French riculture. On the latter topic much important infor-ation was elicited as to the extent to which American and Russian grain enters into the consumption of Eng-land and France, and the relative cost at French ports of Russian and American wheat. Some curious facts were also elicited as to the manuer in which "French proucts" were swelled in the customs returns by the int ducts" were swelled in the customs returns by the intro-duction as native grown of such products as cotton, which must either have been produced in America, Egypt or India, and of eight million francs worth of ostrich feathers, which, if they really were what they professed to be, "French products," must have been extracted from the tails of six small specimens in the

Our correspondent at Rome, as will be seen in our Supplement sheet, gives an interesting account of how the Americans in the Eternal City celebrated Washingthe Americans in the Eternal City Celebrated washing-ton's Birthday. At a banquet given on that day Presi-dent Charles King, of Columbia College, presided; Gene-ral Rufus King, Minister Resident, was chief orqtor; Rev. C. P. Brooks was the poet of the occasion, while made excellent and patriotic speeches. It is also stated that the Mediterranean squadron had left Lisbon to return to the waters in which it was originally intended it should make an important cruise. It is positively by our correspondent at Rome that the Pope will appoint no cardinal from this or any other Protestant

THE CITY.

The German Republican Central Co. passed resolutions calling upon the Legislature to pass the bills providing for a Board of Control and Revision and a Board of Public Works, and a committee was authorized to protest against alleged abuses in Castle Garden, where, it is alleged, German immigrants are enticed to

where, it is alleged, German immigrants are enticed to the Southern States under false pretences. An important arrest of burglars was made in Front street late on Thursday night. Three daring rascals were detected by the police in the act of drilling holes in the safe of Messrs. Wheeler & Merritt, No. 252 Front street, and were taken into custody with all the tools and other evidences of their guilt. A boy accomplice was subsequently found secreted in another part of the store. The burglars, known as William Moore, alias Dan Kelly, George Johnson, John Saunders and Robert Smith, are old offenders. They were committed yesterday in default of two thousand dollars bail each.

Another extensive robbery of bonds took place in this city yesterday. A sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison avenue, and stole hay containing bonds to the value of one hundred thoufor the recovery of the lost articles.

Charles Hawkins, a laborer, was fatally injured on Thursday by falling from a ladder, and died shortly after. The coroner's jury censured Frederick Bauman, the foreman in charge of the laborers on the new build the foreman in charge of the most result of the most resulted thus seriously. Norman Ambrose, the deaf mute, injured near Fort Washington, as previously reported, died of his wounds on Thursday. The verdict of the jury exonerates the engineer of the train which struck the unfortunate man from all blame. A German woman named Olker died yesterday at No. 26 Jay street from the effects of falling on a slippery pavement. Louisa Rois, a little girl seven years of age, was killed yes-

terday by falling down a flight of stairs.

The H-alth Board met yesterday afternoon. A report from Dr. Dalton, Superintendent, was received and adopted, in which he recommends the removal of Washington Market as a measure requisite to the preservation of life and public health. A great deal of routine duty of an important character was transacted during the meeting, a report of which will be found in another part

Councilmen met yesterday to hear parties interested in the proposed opening of Lewis street to Fourteenth street. There was no one present to speak against the project, and the members of the committee present, Mesers. Boberts and Halloran, concluded to report in

An application having been made before Judge Barbou maliciously procured another person's arrest by a police-man, the Justice refused to grant the warrant unless on affidavits showing the direct instrumentality of the per-son accused. The Judge further stated that the common feature of policemen arresting citizens without warrant was entirely illegal and unjustifiable; that they had no more power to do so than any other citizen, and actions should be brought against policemen in such cases, and not against parties who merely make the so-called com

In the Superior Court vesterday, before Judge Monell a jury rendered a verdict for one hundred dollars dam-ages in favor of Mr. Anton Schneffer, who brought an action against Mr. Adam Gesell for accusing him of in-tercepting and purioning a letter. The parties were for-

Mr. Stillman Witte, owner in fee of the Times building, brought an action yesterday in the Superior Court gainst the city to recover one year's rent of the pren ses formerly occupied by the Street Commissioner. Th claim is based on the fact that the removal did not take place on the 1st of May, but the day following. The dee set up was that the 1st of May fell on Sunday The case presenting a somewhat novel law point was ted to Judge Monell without a jury, and he has re erved his decision.

The case of the United States vs. the parties who are occused of having committed certain frauds in connec tion with the distillery business in this city was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Betts. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, on the part of the defendant, Donan, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it did no come within the purview of the statute. The Commission sioner, without passing on this matter, permitted the examination to be proceeded with. Edward H. Pesti examination to be proceeded with. Edward H. Pyatt the officer alleged to have been bribed with the view of giving the use of the government brand to the person-implicated in the alleged fraud, was examined on the part of the prosecution, after which the court adjourned till this morning. .

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Betts promounced an elaborate judgment, in which he declared that the application of the owners of the Meteorsteamship, for the bonding of that vessel, should be refused. It will be remembered that the Meteor had been seized by order of the government, on information that he was intended to be used as a Chilean privateer against the commerce of Spain.

A lecture was delivered last evening by E. E. Dunbar. Esq., President of the Travellers' Club, on the discovery f gold in Californiu, which gave a full description of the forts of Captain Sutter to found a culony in California and the finding of gold on his property. Short addresses were also made by General Sutter, the pioneer of Califor nia, and ex Governor Price, of California

Palm Supday will be colebrated to morrow in the vari ous churches throughout the city. The ceremony of the blessing of the palm will be performed in the Catholi thurches at the principal mans, which com rally at half-past ten o'clock.

The steamship City of Boston, Captain Roskell, of the luman line, will sail at noon to day for Queenstown and Liverpool, from pier 44 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, of the Cromwell line, will sail for New Orleans direct a three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 9 North river. The mails will close at the usual hour. The Empire Sidewheel Line steamship San Salvador

Captain Atkins, will sail from pier No. 13 North river, foot of Cedar street, at three P. M. to-day, for Savannah freet. The clock market was strong yesserday morning.

afterwards became feverish, and closed firm. Governments were dull. Gold weakened at the close to 126% MISCELLANEOUS

San Francisco advices to February 23 state that Mazatian, Mexico, has been closely invested by the Liberals under Corons, and the French is that city ar completely "bottled up." Later advices, to Musch Li the imperial General Lobourn had morehad the relief of the beseiged garrison with three or four

The Canadians have quieted down since the 17th last and begin to perceive that they were frightened will shadows. The preparations for defence are still kept up however, and the people along the border are still pa'nfully percous. The government organs, sprious to fur-

correspondence and deepatches describing affairs over the border will be found to be highly interesting. News from Honolulu, Hawaii Islands, states that the Bremen underwriters have decided to pay the insurance on a Hawaiian bark destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah. Efforts are being made at Honolulu to improve that har

of the largest mail ships. It will be seen by our San Francisco cor California to endorse the policy of the President and his late veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The great majority of the merchants and influential men of San Fran-cisco, as well as the citizens in the interior, are with the

The great fire at Cincinnati on Thursday night prove to have been much more destructive than previously re ported. The splendid opera house built by Mr. Pike destroyed. The loss of Mr. Pike will foot up a millio opera house. Several others of those among the sufferers lose to the amount of over a hundred thousand dollars. The fire extended across the wide thoroughfare known as Fourth street, injuring the Buckeye Billiard Saloon to the extent of ten thousand dollars, but not extending to other buildings on the same block. We also have reports of a large fire at Medina, N. Y., but the

The Next Presidency-The Position of

General Grant. In the midst of the political excitements of the day General Grant is looming up into bold relief as the man for the next Presidency. As King Saul among the mighty men of Israel stood a head and shoulders above them all, so stands General Grant, in his great achievements, among the heroes of the Union, victorious from the difficult work of crushing the late gigantic Southern rebellion. He has accordingly secured a place in the gratitude and confidence of the American people which is regarded as certain to bring an easy triumph to the party for the succession with which his great name may be identified. Hence we find that the Northern radicals, in Congress and in their newspaper press, are beginning to claim and proclaim him as their candidate and their exclusive property. Thus Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. in the House; Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the Senate, and Master Forney, of their Washington organ, and various other journals of the same school, have taken up and announced the name of General Grant as the watchword which is to hold their rank and file together in the interval, and give them another lease of power

We apprehend, however, that in all these neat calculations and great expectations the radicals are reckoning without their host. What is the position of General Grant on the leading issues of the day? From the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln to this time he has been the right hand man of President Johnson. We believe that there is a cordial understanding and perfect harmony between these two distinguished men. In regard to the restoration of the Southern States to Congress, and in regard to Mexico, though General Grant is not a political speech maker or letter writer, he has spoken and written in support of the President's policy. We undertake to say, too, that when President Johnson, in his recent speech to the Montana delegation, declared that he had no aspirations for the next Presidency, he had General Grant in view as his rightful and acceptable successor. In his liberal terms of surrender accorded to General Lee, and in everything else that he has said or done, General Grant has shown himself anything but a radical. From his intimate official relations with the President, and from the absence of even a rumor of a disagreement, we may safely assume that there is no rivalry between Johnson and Grant for the succession, but that the one is well pleased with the idea that the other, in 1868, may be elected to regu-

But it will be remembered that President Johnson is ambitions of one thing. He believes that his Southern policy is right; he believes that it commands the approbation of the country, and he desires and hopes to accomplish the work of Southern restoration during his resent term of office. In this hope, however, he may be disappointed, and the contest between his system and the radical system of reconstruction may be prolonged to the end of his present term, and may then be cast in such a shape as to leave him no alternative but that of a direct appeal to the people for their verdict upon his administration. In this event, we predict the radicals will be disappointed in their calculations of using the name and fame of General Grant expressly to break down President Johnson and his policy; for, in fighting out his fight with Stevens, Johnson will become the candidate of Grant, inasmuch as Grant may now be considered the candidate of Johnson, under the impression that with his present term the appointed work of the latter will be finished, and that he may wisely and gracefully retire.

If the radicals, therefore, wish to share in the honors and emoluments of the next Presidency they must change their tactics and seek rather to assist than to embarrass the President in restoring the South to Congress. Otherwise, in the vindication of his policy, he may be compelled to stand before the people for another term, and General Grant, recognizing the justice of his claims, may withdraw in his favor. The question to be considered is, not the popularity of General Grant, in any contingency, but whether he will consent to run in opposition to an administration with which he is identified as an active co-laborer. From the cordial relations between them we predict that if President Johnson shall be pushed to the extremity of running for another term General Grant will sustain him, for we cannot believe that the General has the remotest idea of taking the field in opposition to President Johnson or his

THE NEWS PROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC-THE SECOND NAVAL VICTORY OF THE CHILEAN-PERU-VIAN FLEET .- The news from the seat of war on the South Pacific coast grows in interest The Spanish frigates Villa de Madrid and Blanca had encountered the allied squadron in the harbor of Angud, and, after a brisk en gagement of two hours' duration, were repulsed, each badly damaged. The gunners of the allied squadron displayed unexpected skill, and hulled the Villa de Madrid seventeen times while the Blanca received one shot below the water line, and both drew off in distress, returning to Valparaiso. This is the second positive victory won by the allied fleet, and though the Spanish vessels were not captured in this as in the first engagement between the Esmeralda and Covadonga, and the disaster is hardly so great as to induce the new Spanish Admiral to commit bari-kari, as did his predecessor, still it is a serious affair for the

Spaniards. It is suggestive of suspected weakon their part, and unexpected strength and skill on that of the allies. A few more such defeats as this, and a few more heavy draws on the depleted Spanish exchequer, will soon force Spain to abandon the present war against the allied republics of South America, as she was forced to abandon that against St. Domingo-in disgrace.

Yachting in America-The New York

The prospects of the New York Yacht Club for the approaching season are unusually bril-liant. A year ago Vice Commodore Kings-land resigned his position, having grown temporarily tired of yachting and disposed of his yacht; but when the Alarm-a splendid vessel and one of the fastest in the squadron-returned from the West Indies, Mr. Kingsland, unable to resist the temptation purchased her and again became actively connected with the club, though not in an official capacity. This year the club has lost the valuable presidency of Commodore Stevens, deeply to the regret of every member; but, in spite of this, the revival of interest among yacht owners and the number of new yachts now being built justify our predictions of a splendid season. A few years ago the club seemed to be dull and drooping, and its funds insufficient to carry out its objects; but the adoption of a higher rate of subscription so increased the efficiency of the members that ell are now active and energetic. The result of this practical reconstruction is that the club now has a full treasury and a most promising tuture. Its performances last season were decidedly commendable, and this year it is probable that all former efforts will be surpassed. Like Congress, the club once had its Thad Stevens and its Jack Rogers, always bitter, satirical and opposed to everything that anybody else proposed; always talkative, irrepressible, hopping up upon every occasion and spinning out nonsense by the yard; but they have been turned adrift in ourse of time, and perfect harmony and unanimity now prevail. There is consequently nothing to impede the progress of the club.

Besides the match races between individual nembers, we are promised a regatta, a review and the customary squadron cruise. We presume that the reform inaugurated last year will be adhered to, for it certainly proved very successful. Instead of having the ladies accom pany the yachts at the regatta, a steamer will pe provided for members of the club only, and the ladies will be invited to witness the review day or two after. At the review a steamer will convey the guests to the rendezvous; the yachts will manœuvre by signals, in true man o' war style, and then the ladies will be transferred to the yachts for short excursions, returning to a sumptuous lunch on the steamer when the Commodore gives the word. Upon the squadron craise, in August, it is probable that the yachts will go to Boston, as suc a trip has been in contemplation for several seasons, and a most hospitable welcome is certain. If this be resolved upon, we understand that a steamer will be chartered for the conveyance of those members who do not own yachts. The expense will be but trifling in comparison with the enjoyment of the party. In addition to all this, it must be remembered that the club holds the cup won by the famous yacht America in England as a challenge cup, open to the competition of all foreign clubs, and it is not improbable that some enterprising English yachtsman may be bold enough to lay claim to it during the summer. New yachts are now being built, not singly, but by scores, in all parts of this country, and of course they will have to be tested against the established favorites. Before the excitement caused by these private matches has subsided, we hope to see an international yacht race, which is the only thing now needed to give the New York Yacht

Club a universal prestige. If our national Congress could only control other incorrigibles as easily as our Yacht Club has done we might safely predict as bright a future for the country as for the club. Then we should engage in a friendly international contest with England, not alone as to which Power possesses the fastest yachts, but in regard to commerce, manufactures, trade, finances and literature. And thus the reform in the Yacht Club has its moral, which should not pass unheeded. Nor is this subject unworthy of consideration in another point of view. The present Congress is about to take away the subsidy paid to New England in the shape of fishing bounties under the pretence of supporting a nursery for seamen. The experience of the recent war has shown that, if the New England fisheries have been nurseries for seamen, few of those who have been so long codled by the government were ready to volunteer to defend it. Ships sent to Nev England harbors to recruit were obliged to end to New York depots for their men. But now that the fishing bounties are to be withdrawn the government will have a genuine chool for sailors in our Yacht Club as well as in our merchant marine, and that without the expenditure of fifteen millions of dollars for the purpose. The ocean races in which our yachtsmen now indulge, and the ocean cruises which will be in favor before five years have passed, and the man-o'-war discipline which is strictly maintained, will benefit not only the yacht owners, but also the seamen employed; and in case of a maritime war the government will have a small but efficient volunteer navy ready to play no unimportant part in the nautical drama.

CITY REFORM .- When a good measure is proposed there should be no rest for its friends until what is nimed at be accomplished. The bill before the Legislature establishing for this city a Board of Revision or Control is a measure of this kind. The municipal government of New York is now in an anomalous position. There are thirteen or fourteen different governments for the city-all without a head. The Mayor is literally a nonentity. His simple business is to sign drafts or veto the proceedings of the Common Council. This condition of things has been brought about by the doings of that evil genius for the city's interests. Thurlow Weed, in the Albany lobby, and by the influence of the rowdy faction headed by Fernando Wood. By the works of these men the departments of the municipal government have become decentralized. The Legislature dld well when it gave us a Metropolitan police. It did better when it gave us a Metropolitan Health Board. It will do still better when it gives us a Board of Public Works. But, above all | equal courage and dignity." Mr. Johnson, it is | colored treops who new grant Galveston.

these, it will accomplish a crowning act if it will give us the Board of Revision or Control. Under an administration of that kind taxpayers will know that responsible and capable men are supervising the expenditures of the city, and are prepared to account for every dollar of outlay of the public's money. We repeat, there should be no delay, much less obstruction, in the passage of the bill before the Legislature giving to the city of New York a head that all taxpayers must respect, like that of the pro-posed Board of Revision. Let no member halt n the performance of this good work.

FRENCH IRON-CLADS A FAILURE-AMERICAN

IBON-CLADS FOR THE PACIFIC.-Late accounts

from Europe report the iron-clads in the French

navy to be utter failures, and of no use what

ever, except to remain stationary in port. This has proved a source of extreme annoy-

ance to the French Emperor, who, being at a loss upon whom to vent his wrath for these blunders, makes some of his ministers, who are entirely ignorant on the subject of iron-clads, feel the weight of his imperial displeasure. But Napoleon can console himself with the reflection that so far as iron-plated men-of-war are concerned the British is as badly off as the French navy. Neither of their iron-clad ships so far as experimental trips have tested them, can withstand a gale at sea. This is an unfortunate result; and, when compared with the success of the Americans in constructing their Monitors and iron-plated vessels, shows a very striking advantage in favor of the latter. Both France and England have been for years engaged in building and experimenting upon ironclads, while we have built them as we wanted them, and have never made a decided failure yet. Our people hardly knew that we had iron-clad vessels until some remarkable naval achievement signalized the fact. Very few people were aware of the existence of the original Monitor until she had conquered the rebel ram Merrimac; and when we some time ago presented a statement showing that the Americans had in number more iron-clads than those in the navies of England and France combined, and carried metal of heavier calibre than either, the account was scarcely credited. Nearly all our Monitors and iron-clads have made successful trips up and down the dangerous Southern coast, and one Monitor, the Monadnock, is now well on her way to the Pacific coast, and has thus far-having left Rio Janeiro at last reports-made a highly satisfactory and successful passage. We do not, however, hold to the propriety of sending Monitors upon so lengthy voyage when it is easier to build them on the Pacific coast. California furnishes in abundance all the material for building iron-clads and Monitors, and other war vessels. She has plenty of iron, coal, copper, timber, &c., and San Fran cisco (or Mare Island) furnishes a splendid site for the erection of foundries for the building of this class of vessels. By establishing a navy yard on the Pacific coast for this purpose, upon a proper scale, we shall be placing ourselves far in advance of the Powers of Europe when the contest arises, which will come before many years, for the mastery of the commerce between Europe and the East Indies by the way of the American continent and the Pacific. Before that time it may be that both England and France will learn something about that of which each, France particularly, seems at present to be obstinately and persistently ignorant, to wit : the proper mode of constructing iron-clad vessels. Therefore it is wise for the United States to look a few years ahead, and prepare for what may then be de-manded on the Pacific coast and on the Pacific Ocean, a formidable iron-clad squadron,

CHEAP COAL.—The consumers of coal have great cause for congratulation over the prospects of cheap fuel during the coming season. The dealers and monopolists, it is very evident, have had their day, and have exhausted their ingenuity and power to keep coal up to the standard of high prices, and they must now succumb to the influences of events which its Thad Stevens, its Jack Rogers and all its favor the consumer. The wages of workmen at the mines have been reduced from four to five dollars per week, the canals are about to open with freights fixed far below those of last year, the Reading Railroad Company have revised their tariff of charges for transportation, and have ascertained that they can carry coal at a much less rate than they have heretofore been doing: but whether the fact that the Pennsylvania Legislature has just given authority to a new company to gridiron the coal regions with rails and forbidding a greater charge for transportation than two and a half cents per mile has had anything to do with convincing the Reading corporation that they could carry coal for less than double that price we are not advised. The effect of these circumstances combined has been seen in the recent auction sales of coal at Elizabethtown. where a reduction of three dollars per ton in two months has been submitted to.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN EUROPE.-The

English papers praise in the strongest terms the President's speech delivered on Washington's birthday. That speech has put before the world the true, clear view of the state of parties here, and has extorted, for the leader of the people, expressions of the most carnest admiration from quarters hitherto content to cavil and sneer at all that originates on this side the Atlantic. The speech that the radicals denounced as horrible, vulgar, unfortunate and outrageous; that some of the President's friends even were inclined to excuse and explain, and that the HERALD declared to be greater and finer than anything in Demosthenes, receives from Europe the highest possible meed of praise for us energetic simplicity. and for its sentiments is declared to be "not unworthy the great founder of the American republic." Such a speech, says the London Times, " has not often been beard in America a speech entirely free from tawdry ornament or ambitious metaphor, but conveying the firmest determination and the most enlightened principles in the plainest and simplest language." And the same paper says in another article :- "There is a stamp of reality and proud self-confidence in this appeal to the sovereign people which obliterates the effect of some indiscreet expressions, and makes us feel that Mr. Johnson is equal to guiding the destinies of a great nation through a peritous crisis. No hereditary monarch, nor even an elective emperor, inheriting the traditions and administrative system of an hereditary monarchy, can ever be placed in the same position

said "if any man ever did, occupies nobly and worthily a great historic position. The destinies of millions of the human race depend upon him, and he rises fully to the height of the occasion. Men whose nerves are shaken by the holiday politics of such a country as ours will stand aghast at the andacity with which President Johnson confronts his adversaries." Such is the European verdict, and the country may thus see that, viewed from a proper distance—a distance that enables one to take in its full proportions and relations to the state of the country—the President's speech is not less great and statesman-like than we declared it to be from the first.

THE HEALTH BOARD

mportant Meeting Yesterday-Washington Market Doomed-Report of the San-itary Superintendent on that Ancient sances by the Board-A Fulton Market

Delegation, &c.

The regular meeting of the Health Commissioners was seld yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and ap-

A lengthy communication from Dr. Conklin, Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn, represented the condition of the streets of that city as very filthy.

Commissioner Bragers said that the Legislature last year abolished the Board of Contracts, and that a law had been passed causing the street cleaning to be done by proposals, the work to be awarded to the "lowest bidder." When the Board of Aldermen put the contracts up they find the bids at such a low figure and to

be made by such irresponsible persons that they did not deem it advisable to give them out at all. On motion this report was referred to Mayor Booth, with the request that he urge its importance to the Com-

mon Council.

Commissioner Manuerer, from the Finance Committee, stated that he had been to Albany, and had an interview with the proper committee of the Legislature with reference to having \$100,000 put to the levy for the apacia purposes of the Board. He had no accept that it would

purposes of the Board. He had no goubt that it would be done.

Commissioner Bosworts, from Committee on Laws and Cramances, said that in 1855 the city of Brooklyn abolished the volume containing the laws of health and column the relating the laws of health and the volume was published in this city for the metropolis.

The Council thought that proper bylaws could be in-

ished the volume containing the laws of health and their ordinances relating thereto; in 1866 a similar volume was pilliahed in this city for the metropolis. The Council thought that proper bylaws could be inserted for the Board. It was therefore inexpedient to consider further the powers of the Board. On motion William E. Van Orden and Jacob Johnson, Jr., were appointed clerks for Brooklyn.

Commissioner Beaces—With respect to the Brooklyn offal contract, and that of the existing contract four boats should be employed in the removal of night soil, while but one is actually employed. Mr. Swift had stated that he was prevented from carrying out his contract by the scaveagers, who had an injunction served upon him on the ground that the contract was illegal. He had now boats at the dooks which were capable of removing four hundred tons per night. The scaveagers' license will expire on the 1st of April, and with it their injunction also. He was willing, however, to go to work underedred of the Board. The scaveagers, on the other hand, claim that they were willing to go to work, but that Swift had only one boat.

Referred to the Superintendent, with power to issue orders to narties to clean up.

The Council said that men might be appointed to act in the capacity of scaveagers.

Several fat boiling concerns were reported as nuisances and referred to the attorney for opinion.

The report of the inspector, in the matter of huckster's wagons and the refuse which they have been complained of throwing in the vicinity of Washington Market, was received, which states that the farmers' warons with vegetables arrive in town during the alght, and take up their stands in Greenwich, Washington and the lower paris of all the cross streets thereabout; and take up their stands in Greenwich, bushington and the lower paris of all the cross streets thereabout; and take up their stands in Greenwich, bushington and the lower paris of all the cross streets thereabout; and take up their stands in Greenwich, bushington and the lower paris

their carts, where they is shift they for and second of the store of t

be market and or to it is a more than the and team to he and team to market is in a condition dangerous to life and team that to health; and it is also my opinion that this nulsance to the market. Very recordily, your obedient servant.

ED. B. DALTON,

Least Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan iloard The report was unanimously adopted and following, by Commissioner Maxiers, was

The following, by Commissioner Manierre, was adopted:

Resolved, That the police be requested to notify all persons and keepers of stables that they will not be permitted to dry or place straw or other litter in the directs or on the sidewalts.

A report from Inspector Emerson on the condition of the dumping ground unisance in the vicinity of Washington Market was read. It appears that some twenty carscarry stuff to this place some afteen times a day, the strench from which is terrible. This silh is allowed to accumulate by the contractors to a pile eight or ten feet in height, the matter from which at times runs into the market and taints the meat.

The Presonant said he had been there, and was satisfied that it was an intolerable nuisance in that neighborhood; yet he did not wish to give these contractors a lien on the city, such as they would have if we remove it, though there is no authority for their allowing it to accumulate in such a manner. He would like the views of the Council on the subject.

Commissioner Brancer thought the accumulation could not be avoided at these places in certain parts of the year, and is had been so for more than thirty years of the experience. In fact it could not be accurred off as fast as it gathered.

Rag establishments Nos. 444 and 446 Reade street were reported as a nuisance and ordered to be abated.

his experience. In fact it could not be carried off as fast as it gathered.

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Commissioner Swissensk thought that it would be advisable to adopt some measure to prevent the spread of infectious diseases which are often imported to this country, in this traffic, especially in the summer season. He thought that it would be well to have the commodity assorted during the warm weather on some of the islands in this vicinity.

Commissioner Boswoaru suggested that the matter lie over outil the next meeting, and that in the meantime a conference be had with the rag desirer on the subject. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

The Inspector for the Fifth district, Brookiva, reported a number of nuisances in the form of offal establishments in Newtown. Ordered to be abased.

Dr. Parken said that these men must have some place to carry on their business, which is a legitimate one, as long as they keep their places clean, and he thought that they should be compelled to clean up before their whole business about be abolished. They are incidental to our population. He would have the thing investigated before he would undertake to put a stop to these establishments. We might be undertaking too much, and might have an avalanche of opinion on ourselves ere long.

The subject was referred to the Superintendent for his rejort.

The Bedford buswery on Franklin avenue, near Pacific

The Bedford brewery on Franklin avenue, near Pacine

The Bedford brewery on Franklin avenue, near Pacine street, was ordered to be despet.

25. East Fourteenth street, tenement house, reported as improperly ventilated, and that several cases of typhus fever had occurred there; also as being in a dirty condition. Ordered ventilated and cleaned.

Communitoner Swinners said that last week twenty-eight cases of ship fever were reported among the emigrants on the City of Cork, which arrived at this port, and suggested that the Legislature should pass a law compelling the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of passengers at their institutions during the period of probation.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

A DELEGATION FROM FULTON MARKET.

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A DELEGATION FROM FULTON MARKET.

In the afternoon a delegation of fish dealers from the Fulton Market waited on Mr. Schulz, for the purpose of conferring with him on their prospects of shatement among the other nuisances. The uncelling was confidential, and no doubt very interesting, being of a natural similar to that of the butchers' recent conference. They similar to that of the butchers' recent conference. They conked before sold at their stands, which is not saying much for that article of shell lies. Jeaving zerious doubte as to the date of their existence. They, however, promised to do all in their power to hold their own in the estimation of the sanitary authorities by keeping things generally in the lest possible order about their stands.

Soldiers' Mutlny at Galveston.

Galvacton, March 20, 1866.
The Forty-eighth Ohio regiment have mutinied, saying as President Johnson, and it is to be feared that few princes born in the purple would be capable of facing a great emergency with are under arrest. They were taken into custody by the